Leaders Join for Miss. March

Bigger Than Selma, They Say

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

Hernando, Miss., a roadside shooting brought the nation's civil rights leaders back together for the first time since the march from Selma to Montgomery.

James Meredith, the Negro student who was shot and wounded on March 21st, said he would run from the hospital today in a small vehicle to begin his new march on Washington.

At first, the story spread across the nation that Meredith was dead. As it turned out, he had suffered shotgun wounds in the neck, shoulders, and back—very painful and bloody but not serious. The shooting may have done more mental than physical harm to Meredith after he was first released from the hospital Wednesday, he suddenly burst into tears at a press conference.

Before they even knew Meredith was alive, some civil rights leaders and newspapermen were on their way to Mississippi. Before Meredith left the hospital, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., SCLC, John Lewis of SNCC, and A. Philip Randolph of FORUMS, took up his march from the spot where he had been ambushed.

"Jackson is where we're going, said Carmichael, "and we're going to stay there until we get sense out of the White House."" 

Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and even Whitney Young Jr. of the Urban League, a Negro group of labor leaders, are planning to join the march. It is expected to take part in demonstrations, come to Memphis to meet with the marchers, and take the pace for other Industries.

By the time they reached the headquarters of the Mississippi NAACP on the headquarters of the Mississippi NAACP, they had assembled at MUes College and from Negro Warren Street Methodist Church. The group then marched to the Fairfield division entrance of the University of Mississippi.

The majority of the 27 people who belonged to the church's leadership were assembled at 7:30 a.m. and left for the church. They were told to expect a demonstration at the headquarters of the Mississippi NAACP national headquarters in New York, A dispute developed here between Nixon and Torn Millican, technical director, was on hand to help.

Miss Mitchell, the president of the NAACP, said that U.S. Steel is ignoring Negroes and refusing to give us a chance to study the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future.

The quiet, normal worship service, which was led by the leaders of the church, was immediately interrupted when the leaders of the church realized that the group was assembling in the church. The leaders of the church were quick to abandon their plans and try to stay in the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future.

The group then marched to the Fairfield division entrance of the University of Mississippi. The group then marched to the Fairfield division entrance of the University of Mississippi. The group then marched to the Fairfield division entrance of the University of Mississippi.

The majority of the 27 people who belonged to the church's leadership were assembled at 7:30 a.m. and left for the church. They were told to expect a demonstration at the headquarters of the Mississippi NAACP national headquarters in New York, A dispute developed here between Nixon and Torn Millican, technical director, was on hand to help.

Miss Mitchell, the president of the NAACP, said that U.S. Steel is ignoring Negroes and refusing to give us a chance to study the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future.

The quiet, normal worship service, which was led by the leaders of the church, was immediately interrupted when the leaders of the church realized that the group was assembling in the church. The leaders of the church were quick to abandon their plans and try to stay in the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future. There is no one there to study the church's future.

The group then marched to the Fairfield division entrance of the University of Mississippi. The group then marched to the Fairfield division entrance of the University of Mississippi. The group then marched to the Fairfield division entrance of the University of Mississippi.
Editorial Opinion

The LBJ Show

The White House conference on civil rights last week provided just what Lyndon Johnson wanted. First, it brought together colleagues from around the country who flattered each other by sitting down and talking about their own brilliance. Then it provided a superb platform for Johnson to brandish his influence for his own purposes.

Take a look at the list of invited Alabama residents: about 20 of them are white business executives, another 20 are black community leaders who have been involved in civil rights efforts in varying degrees of enthusiasm through the years. Only a half dozen have regular contact with the poor people of Alabama, and one county with 50 years of age was invited.

About 3,000 people like this assembled in a fancy Washington hotel ($25 a day), Lyndon Johnson added all over the place. Carter and King and other civil rights conference participants and warning that the struggle ahead would be long and difficult. But little magic bullets from the fat cats on the platform.

The White House said that 200 poor people were at the conference, mostly from Mississippi and Alabama. Few of them will be picked by the federal anti-poverty office, with its design to pick the cream of the crop. Much was made of 1,500 up to meet at the conference.

The businessmen were in charge, and they told each other that all we used is a little civility with the white people in this Sesquicentennial year of 1865.

One of the goals of the conference was to bring the civil rights struggle to America's middle class, and that didn't work. The whole idea of the conference model did, however, give a chance for Southern businessmen to tell Southern businessmen how things are improving.

And the Negroes at the conference would agree with this. They were told that things were improving more in the South than in the North.

So do we want to be brought back into the South.

The business and professional people of this country have made a great contribution to the civil rights movement. And since the business and professional groups have improved since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Lyndon Johnson wanted to show that he was doing something.

The businessmen and professional people of this country have shown a great contribution to the civil rights movement. And since the business and professional groups have improved since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, LBJ wanted to show that he was doing something.

The businessmen and professional people of this country have shown a great contribution to the civil rights movement. And since the business and professional groups have improved since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, his administration, in the end of his tenure as an identical experience, was met with a chorus of deafness. He took to photomontage. It seemed sensible to merge two congregations started merging to serve the community, come Hell or high water, so we don't worry about the director of the recreations center.

And the press was not fooled. For instance, Peter Lisager of the Chicago Daily News said: "The conference was a man in society's battle against itself against social and economic injustice, the conference was a masterpiece in management."
They Call The Neighborhood

LITTLE KOREA

But It's In Birmingham, Ala.

Photographs
by Jim Peppler
Little Korea Is A Trap
For People Without Hope

BY DON GREGG

BIRR MIN GHA M—Poverty is a trap. Once you get in the trap you sink down deeper into it. If somebody doesn't come along and pull you out, the chances are that you won't be able to get out. You stay in the trap. You become poorer.

LITTLE KOREA IS A TRAP

A Church of Children

BY DON GREGG

BIRR MIN GHA M—Poverty is a trap. Once you get in the trap you sink down deeper into it. If somebody doesn't come along and pull you out, the chances are that you won't be able to get out. You stay in the trap. You become poorer.

Sam Williams is a resident of Little Korea. People say he's got better off financially than some of his neighbors. Thirty-five dollars of his money goes each month for rent, which is paid every three months. Some of the houses are painted with white paint, while others are painted with a combination of colors. Some have a small frame structure, others have concrete blocks.

People in Little Korea are dissatisfied. They say that the conditions are beyond their control. They blame it on the city. They say that the city doesn't do enough for them.

The Rev. Johnny Burrell is a minister who drives two miles to Little Korea to get children for his Sunday school class. He knows as much about Little Korea as the people who live there. He's grown up in the area and knows the people. He's familiar with their problems.

BURRELL TAKES THEM TO CHURCH

BURRELL OFTEN VISITS LITTLE KOREA BUT THESE PEOPLE SPEND THEIR LIVES THERE TO SHOW THEM SOMETHING ELSE

This area has a class structure just like downtown Birmingham. It is a trap, and the people in the trap are the poor. They stay in the trap. They become poorer.

People in Little Korea are dissatisfied. They say that the conditions are beyond their control. They blame it on the city. They say that the city doesn't do enough for them.

Show Them Something Else
new at your beauty shop from Alan's. The truly different permanent curl relaxer goes on cool—stays cool!

Forget hot combs and stinging chemicals. Now from the laboratories of Alan's come this truly different curl relaxer. EGC goes on cool—stays cool.

It's so gentle your hairdresser needn't wear gloves—yet it relaxes even the turning curls. Color treated hair? No problem! Even straightens—no roll or curl. It lasts and lasts. Actually conditions your hair. Leaves just enough body for those new styles. Your hairdresser knows there's never anything like EGC. Try it!
Leaders Aim for Jackson

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

saying, ‘Anybody who's got a problem here, bring it to me tonight. I am the mayor of this town and the chief law enforcement officer. I will deal with it.' One of the white merchants in town was killed on one of the marchers, stopping the march. Then the sheriff was killed. He was a black man.

The marchers, including SNCC, were rooms that night. Among those present were Floyd McKissick, the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and John Lewis, the chairman of SNCC. The marchers were met with a lot of resistance from the sheriff and his deputies, who used tear gas to try to disperse the crowd. But the marchers pressed on, determined to bring their message to the people of Mississippi.

U.S. Says Will It Stop Crenshaw School Funds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

hunting, events were taking place that marked the beginning of the Crenshaw County school desegregation plan. At the time, Crenshaw County schools were almost entirely white.

In Washington, the U.S. Office of Education began the next step in the desegregation process. The office was established to guide the activities of the Federal Board for Education, which was responsible for implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The office was created to help the states develop plans for desegregating schools. It was the first step in the process of desegregation that would eventually lead to the desegregation of all schools in the United States.

Gregory Heads North At Others Go South

ROUGHLY, Texas, ‘about the only thing we ever did was to explain to people who wanted to come down here, at least as far as the Graceland,' he said. ‘When we came down here, we were treated as we were treated everywhere.’

Yet, Gregory was determined to see his dream through. He knew that the struggle was far from over. But he was not discouraged. He knew that the people of Mississippi, black and white, would continue to fight for their rights.

It Was Election Day in Mississippi

Hernando, Miss. - A moderate wants a little bit of justice, a little bit of moderation, when men can let a little moderation in. It wasn’t a matter of waiting. It was a matter of doing. It was a matter of taking the initiative.

Gregory was leaders in the SNCC’s nonviolent tactics. He was the founder of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which played a crucial role in the civil rights movement.

Gregory’s work in Mississippi was a testament to the power of nonviolent resistance. He showed that even in the face of violence and oppression, the human spirit can prevail. His legacy continues to inspire people around the world to fight for justice and equality.

It was time to bring the Marchers out of Mississippi, and I did not want to bring them back to the United States. They pointed out that the Marchers had to be brought in. They pointed out that the Marchers had to be brought in. They pointed out that the Marchers had to be brought in.